THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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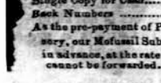
Bombay, 8th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



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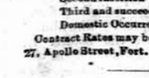

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Bombay, 8th April 1863.

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28th March 1863.

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PROGRAMME.—PART 1ST.

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Opening Chorus, joy, joy to day	Minstrels.
Poor Tiny	Campbell.
Katty Dean	Dave Carson.
Old Folks at home	T. P. Brower.
Lucy Long in Character (Dance and Chorus)	Miss Primrose and Minstrels.
Solo Rock Harmonicum	J. O. Pierce.
WE'RE A BAND OF BROTHERS—Messrs. Palin, Pierce, Carson, Campbell and Brower.	

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Thy Voice is near, *Ballad*	H. C. Campbell.
Lecture on Woman's Rights	Dave Carson.
Grand Fantasia for Flute and piano (from Somnambula)	L. F. Palin.
Song, original. Written and sung by	J. O. Pierce.
Lucy Long in Character (Dance and Chorus)	Miss Primrose and Minstrels.
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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 8th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0 7/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Chhabe Press Co.	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Espinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
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Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
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Thorostie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835 36		99¼
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		119

PRICES OF BULLION. &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 9-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 315
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)		Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3	5s. 0d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd April 1863.)

OTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 465 to 470
New Dholleru, (to arrive.)	" 445 to 448
New Bhowngur, (ready.)	" 452 to 455
New Oomrawtee	" 429 to 432
Old Compta	" 427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 528 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 425 to 427
New Veraval	" 432 to 433
New Khandeish	" 415 to 420
New Poratchee	" 430 to 432
New Accote	" 428 to 430
New Mangalore	" 430 to 432
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,645 to 1,650.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-14 to 7 Rs. per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White)	33 to 34
	38 to 39
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	do.	5	"
Do.	12	do.	do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

O n Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Hongkong for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
March 23rd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 8 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange on London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

"	"	"	4 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	"	"	3 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	"	"	2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	"	"	1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
"	"	"	} On demand		
On Scotland				1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland					

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per anm.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight			2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
"	3	Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
"	On Demand		1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight			frs.	2-56 cts.	"
"	3	Do. Do.	" 2-53		"
"	On Demand		" 2-50		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... }	1s.	11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale to Credit, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

This Bank issues Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify dis tinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the sums enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	" 5	"	"
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 6	Glenalva	Muir	Aden March 10.
7	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat, April 6.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Captain Anderson; Captain Leathes; Captain Griffith; Mr. Gair; Mr. Lavingston; a gentleman and one hundred and forty-four natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The ship *Gallant Neil*, J. Bewes, bound to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *King of Italy*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Shah Jehan*, for Calcutta.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, for China, &c.
Ship *Sara Maria*, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—134 pieces E. Teeth, 6 cwt. 3 qrs 4 lbs., Bowanjee Vullybhoy; 1 package Coffee, 24 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Juvarilall Woomeasunker; 1 package E. Teeth, 2¼ cwt., Bhimjee Putsotum; 8 cases Sundries, Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawalla; 265 pieces E. Teeth, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., Bowanjee Vullybhoy.

Patterson.—30 bales Coir, 75 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Magnolia.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsay; 8 bales Wool, 24 cwt., Thara Lalljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt, Nensy Damjee; 68 bales Wool, 204 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonay; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Tomogonops.—550 bales Cotton, 1,925 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

Wasp.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Luckumsay Rowjee; 240 bales Jute, 644 cwt., Camsjee Pochajee and Co.

Concordia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

James Russell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hajee Curim Jan Mahomud; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nensy Damjee.

Dawn of Hope.—41 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

Belsoches.—85 bales Wool, 255 cwt.; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Sorabjee Cawasjee Shawyer and Co.; 31 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., Sewnath Juvarilall Woomeasunker.

Arundel.—10 cases Sundries, Gray and Co.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Hurmookroy Calooram; 1 box Birds Skins; 1 box Mango Pickles, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Ocean Empress.—671 bags Ground Nuts, 1006¾ cwt., Ralile Brothers; 1,000 loose Buffaloe Horns, 125 cwt., Bomanjee Manockjee.

Frenchman.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.; 500 bundles Gall, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Herald.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jaynarron Dhrumraz; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Permanund Purbhoodass.

King of Italy.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 50 cwt., Jooma Natha; 75 bundles Deer Horns, 73½ cwt., Cursondass Jadowjee.

Algiers.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Cambay.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Gooculdass Lilladhur.

Etna.—274 bags Linseed, 411 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 730 bags Linseed, 1,075 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Black Eagle.—92 bags Surseeseed, 138 cwt., Bulackeedass Maneckchund.

Hanover.—1,000 bags Linseed, 300 cwt.; 325 bags Gingelly seed, 487½ cwt., Dewjee Premjee.

Almora.—185 bales Cotton, 647½ cwt., Luckmedass Khimjee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Gooculdass Tezpall.

Melitus.—1,600 bundles Gall, 750 cwt., Jeathy Vullubjee.

King of Algeria.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulia Nagay.

City of Agra.—225 bales Cotton, 788 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Tiger.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

For Havre.

Haddington.—2 half bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Chanaral.—72 bags Coffee, 106 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box Shawls, 80 pieces, David Sassoon and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—2 packages Piece Goods, Hajee Mohmud Bauker.

For St. Thomas

Bosphorus.—1,500 bags Linseed, 2,250 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 130 cwt., Anundjee Govindjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—76 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—1 box Work Boxes, and Silk Dresses, W. S. Drupp.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdahs, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	... Bombay.
*946	Ancland, (paddle),	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Seelby	... Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Tronlope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	... Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw),	... Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)...	... Bombay.
*225	Euphrates, ...	... Bombay.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette),...	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle),	... Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	... Karrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale	... Aden.
*167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
40	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... Karrachee.
*140	Pleiad, (screw), Hewison	... Bombay.
*1246	Prince Arthur (screw),	... Bengal P. W. Dept
960	Semiramis, 3 (paddle), Adams	... Aden.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Syrang	... Bombay Harbour.
*258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott	... Aden.
*1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1156	Hornet, Pryan—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 25)
1040	Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. March 23)
1159	Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Hanchke & Co.	(c.l. March 17)
1236	Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 2)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adristic, D. Scott.—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 3)
1001	Algiers, Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 18)
1107	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 30)
1249	Arundel, Brondfoot—Ritchie, steuart & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
967	Belcoches, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
857	Black Eagle, Bassett—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
791	Dunedin, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1279	Ship of 1,178 tons, Bowden—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 9)
972	Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
870	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 25)
1333	Crescent, English—Lawrence & Co.	
1156	Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co.	
1215	Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1647	East of Dalhousie—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
950	Etna Graham—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1268	Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
812	Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1556	Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Co.	(c. l. March 30)
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co	(c. l. Mar. 23)
1707	King of Algeria, Sowellis—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
1343	King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 7)
1665	Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
1033	Magnolia. Baynon—M. Wadia Sons.	(c. l. March 4)
747	Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.	(c. l. March 21)
1350	Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1072	Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
856	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Pegi Cassels & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
998	Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co.	(c. l. March 25)
679	Tonugonops, J. Poe—J. N. W

THE Governor-General of India has given his assent to the First Inam Bill, which was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council on the 16th January last. The Bill is entitled, "A Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government land revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands, wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue, in those parts of the Bombay presidency, which are subject to the operation of Act XI.* of 1852, of the Legislative Council of India." The Act will be published in the *Government Gazette* in a few days.

WE understand that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor formally to open the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the 15th instant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *7th April*, 6-45 P.M.

Steamer *Candia* anchored from Suez.

NEWS-LETTER.

KATTYAWAR AFFAIRS.

RAJKOTE, 1*st April*.

SINCE I last wrote to you, Mr. Editor, there has not been much going on, but what little there has I will give you. I am glad to be able to tell you that as far as I can hear the native assistants who have come with our new Political Agent are spoken well of by those natives who have as yet come across them, and though one is a Nagur, I believe, and hope, that he will be found to be an exception to the generality of those of that creed in this province. The other assistant is a Deccanee Brahmin and naturally a great eye sore to the Nagurs of the Agency, and he is the first instalment of a mixed establishment of which I yet hope to see many more, as do the people of the country. That man Anundjee I hear has just had or is to get a puggaree as a mark of honor given him by the Nawab, he, the villain, having persuaded that weakminded prince that it was through his using his influence with the new Political Agent that that officer came to Joonaghur. I don't think I mentioned to you that the Political Agent most wisely sent away all presents of fruit and sweetmeats that were sent him on his arrival, and would receive none. It would have been well had our former Political Agents done the same. The Nagur influence is on the wane though. They are persuading the people not to adopt the Stamped Paper, and telling them that though perhaps by their not doing so the work may be stopped for four or six months, yet that if they will only hold out they will be able to go on in the old style, for that the Political Agent will go away in disgust. I flatter myself though that they will find themselves mistaken in thinking they will get rid of the new man in that way, for he seems a determined man, and one who will give the people every opportunity to adopt improvements of their own accord, but who if they fail to avail themselves of this opportunity will take a fatherly course and compel them so to do. I believe he has before him at present a case of Jeytpoor in which some cases of bribery will more than probably come out and to no small time, for it is currently said that no less a sum that 57,000 rupees was distributed in the agency. This though is but one case of bribery, if more were wanted I fancy that lots could be brought to notice. By the way just fancy that man Annundjee receives from nearly every Talookdar in the country a yearly stipend either in the shape of hard coin or the grant of a village for the purpose of using his influence with the Political Agent, and hitherto doubtless he was able to do so. One Talookdar whom at present I will not name used to give him 1,200 rupees a year, but this he stopped like a sensible man within the last three or four months. This Anundjee, however, is not the only man who gets this allowance, for I believe some of the agency people also do so or get occasional handsome presents for the purpose of their using their influence. It would be well if the Political Agent kept these things in his mind, and he will easily ascertain the truth of them, and I would suggest that notice should be given, that any chief or other person, who does not at once put a stop to this sort of bribery, for it can be called nothing else, or who may hereafter be found acting in this manner will be liable to a heavy fine, and should this be found of no use to have his property attached.

Thanks to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Squadron of Cavalry move hence for Nusseerabad in a day or two, they will be much missed at this station and deservedly so for they are a very orderly quiet set of men. The necessity for moving them at this time of the year no one here knows, and I fancy no one away from here either. It is a pity that our authorities have not a little more consideration in these matters, and if troops are to be moved let them move in something like a proper season. Now the present is far from that, and while His Excellency may find it very cool and comfortable at Mahableshwar it is a pity he cannot think of the comfort of other people especially where the exigencies of the service require no movement of troops to take place. Were there any call for troops to move on service the cavalry here would be the last I feel certain to complain, but really moving them now merely for a simple routine of changing station is most uncalled for and gives them, I think good ground to complain of want of consideration.

The printing press brought up by our new Political Agent is not yet fairly at work for want of typesetters, but I believe some are coming up from the Mission press at Surat, and hereafter this province will have the advantage of a press, and let us hope at some future period a lithographic press it is true is an official one, but it is something new and in the right road and may and will I hope yet lead to other presses being introduced to the province, for we sadly want publicity to events here. I may as well take this opportunity of mentioning what appears to me to be a very absurd arrangement on the part of certain chiefs and one which the Political Agent ought to prohibit. Fancy one man by name Dhuleepjee is head man to three different states, viz. Wudwan, Goondul and Jamnuggur. How is it possible that man can deal fairly in any dispute between any of these chiefs, does it not seem ridiculous and I fancy our new Political Agent only requires to know of such a thing to point out to the chiefs the absurdity of such an arrangement. The Nagurs I hear purpose petitioning Government against the introduction of the Stamped paper. Much good may it do them. It will, however, do the country good by showing where the obstruction to its introduction really does come from. A good time is at last I really believe coming for this province and not before it is wanted. A Mussulman is now at the Kotee,—another introduction of mixed officials and step in the right road. I must however now stop or will be getting wearisome, I fear, though I can assure you I believe I could fill your columns with pointing out different shortcomings here but which will I believe now shortly be got rid of.

FASSENACLOID.

SIMLA, 20*th March*.

IN my letter of the 15th I mentioned an incident regarding a leopard here. I have since read in the *Lahore Chronicle* that Capt. Lake, of late, paid frequent visits to Ootacamund, and some surprise is expressed at their ascending so high. I doubt if elevation is quite a security, if cover to travel through to the heights exists. Now and then an adventurous tiger makes the ascent of the ranges below Simla, in search of cattle and deer, but I have not heard of their attacking human beings, nor getting nearer to Simla that the Krole, a huge mountain rising from the Girree on the one side, and the rich valleys of Burrowlee and Bhagurree, on the other. This mountain is about ten miles south-west of Simla, in a bee line, and along its eastern face some miles of the new or carriage road from Kulka has been cut. This face and the northern end are well-wooded, with much scrub jungle here and there, affording shelter for the barking deer, musk-deer, hares, and feathered game of many kinds; but there are also several small hamlets and patches of good cultivation in the recesses of the mountain above the road, although not visible from it. Below the road the slopes of the mountain are clear, and well cultivated for miles, much of the land being the property of a gentleman here, and under tea cultivation. I made the ascent of the Krole about this time last year. It is a very remarkable mountain, being unconnected with any ranges which trend away north and south between Simla and the plains. It is chiefly of magnesian limestone formation, and abounds in fissures and caverns. The summit or highest part is to the north, and is divided, by a slight depression, into two knolls, very rocky and uneven. Both are at least 8,000 feet above the sea, and the most northerly of the two is held to be very sacred ground by the mountaineers. It is surmounted by a small but temple, with the usual wooden idol—a bit of board about two feet high, pointed at top and sunk in the ground at the lower end, or left leaning against the wall. A pair of staring eyes, a broad flat nose, and a mouth are rudely cut upon the apex, and sometimes daubed in vermillion; but there is no attempt at arms, legs, or drapery. Stone idols I have only seen in the temples at Rampore, and in a small one on the peak of the Greater Shali. My guide reverently took off his shoes as he approached the temple, near which he pointed to a small stunted oak, the roots of which he assured me extended to Pinjore, and were to be seen there. The nature of the ground, and the appearance of the tree, compared with large oaks below, were proofs of the ill-luck that befel the unfortunate acorn which gave birth to this dwarfish specimen, and its want of roots even of the ordinary size; but the guide was earnest and satisfied as to the truth of what he stated, and I was amused by the story. Below the summits, about 1,000 feet is a tolerably level plateau, on which a regiment might be cantoned, but the upper part and northern face of the mountain belong to Puttiala, being part of the escheated territory which our government very unwisely sold away in 1815. On the northern face, low down near the road, the late Rajah of Puttiala commenced a garden and shooting-lodge about two years ago. The latter was unfinished when I last saw it. The south-western face of the mountain is steep, bare of foliage, like most of the southern sides of the Himalayas, and is British territory, being part of the lapsed State of Burrowlee. It is wholly unprofitable, except in coarse grass. A the neck connecting the plateau with the heights above is a small unfinished brick temple, and close by an immense cavern and a small hamlet. The entrance to the cavern is full fifteen feet high, and it continues of that height as far as I ventured to go, which was about fifty yards, down an easy slope, with a turning to the left after the first twenty yards. In the bend it became dark, and being unprovided with pine torches or fire-arms, I deemed it prudent to turn back. An obliging *fuqueer* who looked after the temple accompanied me, and declared that the outlet of the cavern was at Pinjore, like the roots of the scrubby oak above. From its height for the length, I traversed the cavern, I think it probable that it runs far into the mountain, and affords shelter to rock snakes *(pythons)* leopards, and hyenas. Outside the cavern is a fine spring of water, under a gigantic willow. Whilst having a draught of water, the *fuqueer* informed me that a tiger had for some time been prowling about the mountain, and had killed a buffalo belonging to one of his neighbours the night before, but had not yet devoured any part of it, and that I should find the carcase on my way down to the high road. I had scaled the mountain on the northern face, and the guide had not heard of this marauder. The news was not pleasant, as I had no better weapon than a light walking-stick, but as the owner of the buffalo, an old woman offered to show me the pathway down the eastern face, accompanied by her son, and did not seem afraid of the tiger, I set out, and a quarter of a mile from the hamlet, where the path led through trees and jungle, came upon the carcase of the buffalo, untouched, save the back of the neck, which was mangled a little where the tiger had sucked the blood. There had evidently been a tough struggle between the animals, as the grounds for twenty yards distant was quite torn up. The woman lamented her loss very much. She valued the buffalo at forty rupees, and it seemed to have been a fine animal. On my arrival at the dak-bungalow at Solun, I was informed that the tiger had been killing cattle belonging to some of the lower villages, near which patches of jungle or ravines allowed him to skulk, and I was told that one or two came up almost annually. Sometimes the villagers manage to shoot them; more frequently they get back unharmed to the Keardah Dhoon or the Baw forest, from whence they are supposed to come.

Whether all that the most grumbling valetudinarian could wish to have; some days a few masses of light floating clouds, but more frequently a clear, Italian-like blue sky. An acquaintance of mine born and reared in Nice, is enraptured with the climate and scenery, and he has had experience of a rainy season and winter. A friend from the Isle of Wight prefers Simla to his native island.

Nothing yet, I am sorry to say, about the removal of the bazar. The 23rd Pioneers have not passed through. We are told here that Sir Hugh Rose will reach Umballa on the 23rd instant. What stay he may make I have not heard.—*Calcutta Englishman, March* 30.

LOCAL.

THE CHILDREN OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOL were treated to a grand feast last evening in honor of the marriage of the elder daughter of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere to Major Flood, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 6th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. light.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy, heavy rain. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot, N.W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W. light.
MADRAS.—Fair, wind southerly. Ther. 84. Bar. 30.01.
PAUMBEN.—Fair wind, southerly light. Ther. 89.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

At 9 hours of the 7th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair S.E.
GOA.—Hot, variable wind.
KOLAPORE.—Fair S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 89.
SURAT.—Fair and sultry.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th March 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,989.			
Amount	Rs.	16,141	5 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	7,673	12 8
Total...	Rs.	23,815	2 1

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 15,761.			
Amount	Rs.	7,634	4 2
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,269	12 7
Total...		9,904	2 9

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

BREACH OF SHIP PASSENGER REGULATION ACT.—Abdool Caudar Ali, the Captain of the ship *Dadloy*, was summoned at the instance of the Custom House authorities, on a charge of attempting to leave Bombay harbour, without obtaining a passenger certificate, in contravention of Clause 4 of Act XXI. of 1858, which involved a penalty of Rs. 100 for each passenger, so shipped.

Mr. Venayeck, appeared for the defendant.

John Henderson, an Inspector, in the Preventive service deposed, that last Saturday, a little before eight o'clock, a pilot on board the brig *Dadloy* was sailing outwards. It was the duty of witness to be on board to sign the port clearance, stating the number of passengerson board and allow her to go to sea. Having business on shore he had left the vessel at quarter before 10 and gave the port clearance to the pilot, and desired him not to let any more come on board, besides twenty-nine adults, two infants, and two children, and warning him he could not sail with any more. Witness told the chief officer not to receive any more passengers, or the pilot would not take the vessel out. About 3 o'clock, witness was ordered on board again and then saw a female whom he had not seen before, and afterwards found three persons in excess. The Nacoda (Captain) denied this at first, but afterwards admitted the excess. The prisoner afterwards caused the extra passengers to leave the ship. All vessels proceeding to India with more than thirty passengers require a certificate under the Act. The *Dadloy* has been refused this certificate more than once, and that because she does not come up to the requirements of the Act, as regards accommodation.

The pilot not being in attendance, His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-morrow, (this day.)

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—7TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Joakim Fernand, a Portuguese, was placed at the bar charged with assaulting Theraza Fernandez, on the Candawady road, on the 27h March last.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix it appeared, that the prisoner was her husband. She lived lately with him in Candawady lane. On the 27th March last, at about seven o'clock P.M., when witness was in her house, prisoner quarreled with her and pushed her out of the door. Prisoner was a beggar. He constantly ill-used the prosecutrix. There was no one present when the prisoner struck her.

The prisoner when called upon to make his defence admitted that he struck his wife on the back of her neck.

The Magistrate was quite convinced of the unhuman conduct of the prisoner towards his wife, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the County Goal.

THEFT.—Merwanjee Furdoonjee was charged with stealing six toys and one pair of stockings, of the aggregate value of three rupees, the property of one Abdoola Mahomed.

The prosecutor stated.—I am a hawker. I do not know the prisoner. The toys and stockings now produced are mine. On Thursday last, I had some goods in my stall at the Mahaluxmee fair. On the morning of the 5th instant, I missed the toys and stockings. They were found from the prisoner who was arrested by a police peon.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour in the County Gaol.

STEALING WOOL.—Mahomed Isoob was charged with stealing a quantity of wool, of the value of one rupee and eight annas, the property of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

It appeared from the evidence of Khashoo Bhawoo, a servant in the employ of the prosecutors, that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. have a wool depot near the Grant road. On Sunday last, at eleven o'clock A.M., witness was there. A ramooses brought the prisoner to the witness with the bundle of wool produced before the Court.

A police peon named Shaikjee stated the way in which the prisoner was found with a bundle under his arm.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to receive six stripes.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Sixteenth Day, Tuesday, 7th April 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. WILLIAM G. HALL,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. T. Ginger; W. R. Mitchell; E. W. Moses; W. Brown; R. Morgan; F. Ramos; W. Nock; N. DeGa; Rustomjee Ardaseer; Narayen Morojee; and Bhasker Bapoo Josey.

KHOJA CONSPIRACY CASE.—Allaruckia Soomar, Khakee Padumsey, Jam Somjee, Hassum Cassum, Hajee Lalljee, Ebrahim Jetta, Dhunjee Ragoo, Dossa Laduck, Kareem Bharmul, Laduck Datoo, Bhanjee Mowjee, Somjee Bhulla, Subja Ally Hunsraz, Balloo Tharia, Hassum Purdhan, Sujan Natha, Hassum Khakee, and Ibhee Megjee, were arraigned at the bar on an indictment charging them with being in or joining or promoting an unlawful assembly. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Verral, for the defendants.

The Advocate General opened the case to the Jury with a long statement of facts, which was quite inaudible at the reporters' table which had been removed this day by the Court officers from its proper place to the "afternoon jury-box." Before any witnesses were called,

His Lordship remarked that the whole question turned upon the establishment of a right of property in the Jamatkhana.

Mr. Scoble produced a copy of the decree in an Equity suit purporting to establish the right of the whole Khoja caste to the property in the Jamatkhana. The document was dated 19th April 1859, and signed by Mr. Taylor, formerly Master in Equity.

Mr. Bayley objected to the admission of the document in evidence, as not being proved to be a record of the Court. The learned counsel said there was no authentic record of the judgment; a search was made by the defendants in the Master's Office for the original judgment, but it was not found.

Bapoojee, head Clerk in the Master's Office, being called, said he had made a diligent search for the judgment in the Equity case in question, but could not find any. The copy produced before the Court was signed by Mr. Taylor and purported to be examined by the late head clerk, and must have been a copy of the original record. Witness, however, was unable to find the original of that copy in his office. (The note-book of Sir E. Perry who had delivered judgment in the case was shewn to witness). Witness identified Sir E. Perry's handwriting in the book.

Govindrow Crustnajee, clerk in the office of Clerk to the Judge, produced Sir E. Perry's note-book from among the records in his office.

Mr. Scoble then read the minutes of the decree from Sir E. Perry's note-book, establishing the right of the whole caste to the property in the Jamatkhana and the burial-ground. These were put in as evidence.

Allaruckia Cooverjee, a Khoja, was then called and examined.—He deposed that he had been to the Khoja Jamatkhana on the 18th September last. There was a meeting of the Khojas in the Jamatkhana that day. All the defendants were present at the meeting. They resolved to exclude the Soonees from coming to the Jamatkhana; they mentioned the names of Dharamsey Poonja and other Khojas belonging to his party. It was resolved that they had nothing to do with the Jamatkhana and that they should not be admitted therein. The Jamatkhana belongs to all the Khojas. It was decided by the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir E. Perry, that the Jamatkhana is the common property of Khojas. The Jamatkhana is situated close to the Khoja burial-ground. It is customary to perform certain funeral ceremonies at the Jamatkhana on the occasion of the death of a Khoja. To prevent the performance of such ceremonies would be insulting to the religious feelings of a Khoja. Witness recollected the death of the daughter-in-law of Mowlai Soomar; the funeral ceremony was performed on the 6th October last.

Cross-examined.—The first and second defendants are the Mookhee and Kamaria of the Khoja caste. They carry out the views of the caste. The Dharamsey Poonja party have set up a new Mookhee and a new Kamaria; they have also built a new mosque. A new Jamatkhana was opened out seven years ago, but it has since been closed; it was used by the Dharamsey Poonja party. The defendants belong to the Aga Khan party. They are a numerous party. The Dharamsey Poonja party are few but wealthy. Before the meeting of the 18th September, the Dharamsey Poonja party were notified that they would not be allowed to enter the Jamatkhana, and that they should submit to the authority of the Mookhee and Kamaria. A printed notice was sent to the Dharamsey Poonja party to attend the meeting and submit to the authority of the Mookhee and the Kamaria. Witness was present at the meeting, and heard the resolution read that as the Soonees had not come within twenty-one days they should not be allowed admission in the Jamatkhana. The answer sent by the Soonees was also read; and was generally considered to be insulting and impudent. The whole meeting were unanimous in passing the resolutions; and witness assented to them. None of the Dharamsey Poonja party were there, though it was an open meeting and no prevention to their coming. There was no disturbance at the meeting. The proceedings were conducted according to caste usages. Witness does not understand what "conspiracy" means. The whole thing was done in the "regular" way in the Jamatkhana. The defendants were acting in obedience to the resolution of the 18th September in preventing the funeral party from entering the Jamatkhana on the 6th October.

Re-examined.—Witness did not believe any notice was sent to the Dharamsey Poonja party of the meeting of the 18th September. He belonged to the Aga Khan or Aga Khanee party. The Dharamsey Poonja party are a few in number, but they are wealthy and respectable portion of the Khoja community. They are despised by the caste, because they are promoters of education and reformation in the caste.

Meer Ally Noor Mahomed deposed.—That he was a Khoja of the Aga Khan party. He was present at the meeting of the 18th September, which was attended by about seven hundred people. The defendants were all present there. The Mookhee and Kamaria took an active part in the meeting. They stated that as the "reformers" did not act according to the views of the Jamat, they should be excluded from the Jamatkhana. The meeting was entirely composed of the Aga Khan party. Witness was originally a Soonee, but has since a year and a half became a Sheeah. Formerly the Khojas were all Soonees, but since a year and a half ago they have become Sheeahs by order of His Highness the Aga Khan. The Aga called upon all the Khojas to become his followers, and to sign a paper to that effect. The Dharamsey Poonja party refused to sign the paper, and hence the dispute in the caste. The Dharamsey Poonja party are called "reformers;" they have recently established an English school for the education of Khoja boys.

Cross-examined.—Witness is the Mookhee of the Mahim Jamatkhana. The first two defendants had been appointed Mookhee and Kamaria respectively by the whole caste or Jamat. They are agents to carry out the orders of the Jamat. No resolution is passed unless the whole meeting is unanimous. There are a Mookhee and a Kamaria belonging to the Soonee party. Until a year and a half ago, there were no Sheeahs among the Khojas of Bombay. The majority of Khojas are Sheeahs. The resolution of the 18th September was passed by a majority of the meeting. Those present at the meeting are bound to obey the resolutions passed there. The Jamatkhana can hold about a thousand people; it was full on the 18th September; the proceedings were properly conducted. It is necessary to give notice of the meeting to the whole caste.

Re-examined.—The re-appointment of the Mookhee and Kamaria is confirmed by the Jamat. They are bound to give accounts every year, if the Jamat calls for them. Witness has been a Mookhee of the Mahim Jamat for the last twelve years, but he did not recollect having ever rendered accounts to the Jamat. The fees or dustoories paid to the Mookhee are voluntary and not compulsory.

To the Court.—Witness became a convert to Sheealism because other Khojas did so. They consider Aga Khan as their Saint, and implicitly obey all his orders. It was Aga Khan's pleasure they should become Sheeahs and they did so. The fees or dustoories are paid for charitable purposes.

Moolladeena Soomar, a Khoja of the Dharamsey Poonja party, produced the notice given by the Mookhee and Kamaria of the meeting of the 16th August. He did not attend the meeting, but sent a reply on part of the reformers that the meeting was not a meeting of the caste, but of a few ignorant people who were opposed to reformation. The leading men of the caste who ought to be present at the Jamat meeting are Dharamsey Poonja, Cassum Natha, Alladin Habeeb, Dhunjee Curmalee, and others. None of them were present at the meeting of the 16th August. He got no answer to his reply. He owes no fees to the caste. Payment of fees is merely voluntary. He pays fees to the Mookhee and Kamaria of his caste. There is only one Jamatkhana. Up to the time he received that notice he was in the habit of using the Jamatkhana. Witness was not present at the meeting of the 18th September held in the Jamatkhana. He received no notice to attend that meeting. He afterwards heard that the Aga Khan party had held a meeting on the 18th September. Witness' daughter-in-law died on the 6th October last. It is customary after the burial of the dead to perform certain ceremonies at the Jamatkhana. After the burial of the deceased daughter-in-law of the witness, the funeral procession went to the Jamatkhana. They found the doors of the Jamatkhana closed. They knocked the doors but people in the inside refused to let them in. Three of the defendants, Hassam Purdhan, Hassam Natha, and Sajun, were standing outside near the door. The police asked them to open the doors but they would not. The funeral procession accordingly returned home without performing the ceremony. No personal violence was used on the occasion. There were Mr. Forjett, an European Constable, and a number of policemen. Witness was requested by Mr. Forjett to go back, and he went home. Witness was much annoyed and his religious feelings were hurt by being refused admittance into the Jamatkhana.

Cross-examined.—Witness was in the habit of attending the Jamatkhana whenever he had business there. He wanted to enter the Jamatkhana for the purpose of performing the funeral rites and for subscribing charitable donations to be paid to the Mookhee and Kamaria. Books of the caste are kept by the Mookhee and Kamaria. Witness intended to perform the ceremony after he entered the Jamatkhana, but he was not allowed to enter. Witness paid the expenses of the prosecution. His son who is employed in the London firm of Alibhai Hubeebhoy supplies funds to him. The caste meetings are usually held in the Jamatkhana. He knew on the 6th October that he would not be allowed entrance into the Jamatkhana. They did not go there in a mob with intent to break open the doors; the grave-diggers probably had their instruments with them.

His Lordship here remarked that it appeared to him to be a question of disputed right to the property in the Jamatkhana, and which ought to be the subject of a civil suit and not of a criminal prosecution.

The Advocate General replied that there was no question of right to property, for, that had been settled by the decision of Sir E. Perry, and the Jamatkhana was held to be the property of the whole caste. The question here was whether the defendants had not joined in an unlawful assembly and prevented the prosecutor and others from using the Jamatkhana as a matter of right.

Mr. Charles Forjett, Commissioner of Police, said the disputes between the opposite sections of the Khoja caste often came to his cognisance. On the 31st March last the first and second defendants were sent for by Mr. Crawford, Magistrate, for threatening to shut the Jamatkhana against the Dharamsey Poonja party. Mr. Crawford read to them the decision of Sir E. Perry and advised them not to prevent each other from entering the Jamatkhana and threatened to punish them if they created a disturbance. Witness heard of the death of the daughter-in-law of last witness. He went to the Jamatkhana with six European and ten native Constables in order to prevent a breach of the peace. He saw the funeral procession arrive at the Jamatkhana. At that time the doors of the Jamatkhana were closed. He told the people inside to open the doors and admit the procession, but they refused to do it. He remained there about twenty minutes and afterwards told the procession to go back, and they went away quietly. In all probability there would have been a breach of the peace, if witness had not gone there. Previous to the 6th of October witness sent for the first two defendants and advised them against closing the Jamatkhana; he told them to appear before Mr. Crawford. The Khojas are not troublesome.

Cross-examined.—The Aga Khan party is the most numerous of the two sections. Some attempts would have been made to force open the doors, if Mr. Forjett had not been to the spot with a party of policemen. Witness has known the first defendant for seven years. The quarrel is about four points; first, that the Mookhee and Kamaria should be replaced by other men; secondly, that the Khojas should not visit Aga Khan at his bungalow; thirdly, that they should not establish schools; and fourthly, about the building of the new mosque. Witness knew nothing against the Mookhee's character.

Cooverjee Dhunjee, a Khoja, remembered the evening of the 6th October last. He went to the Jamatkhana at 8 P.M., in consequence of an invitation he had received. There were many people in the Jamatkhana when he got in. All the defendants were there. They held a meeting for the purpose of preventing the partisans of Moolladeena from entering the Jamatkhana. They agreed to close the doors against the funeral procession. Three of the defendants were stationed outside when the doors were shut, and they were desired to report to the people inside as soon as the funeral procession arrived. They gave notice of the arrival of the procession, and the doors were immediately shut. The funeral party knocked at the doors, whereupon the people inside threatened to strike them if they broke open the doors. There was a great noise. The doors remained shut till eleven P.M. Witness once belonged to the Aga Khan party, but after this occurrence he joined the Dharamsey Poonja party.

Cross-examined.—The three defendants outside only reported the arrival of the funeral party. Witness did not see the first defendant there that night, nor did he see any of the Dharamsey Poonja party.

Veerjee Meer Ally, a Khoja of the Aga Khan party, said he was at the Jamatkhana on the 6th October last. He was inside. There were about two or four hundred people collected there. All the defendants, except the first one, were inside the Jamatkhana. They shut the doors against the funeral party. Upon the arrival of the funeral party, the three last defendants who were stationed outside reported to the defendants inside and they closed the doors. Witness heard people outside calling upon those inside to open the door, but the latter refused. The doors were shut in order to prevent the funeral party from performing the usual ceremony in the Jamatkhana. Witness's feelings would be very much hurt, if he was deprived of the right of performing these ceremonies. According to their notions, the future happiness of the deceased depends upon the due performance of the funeral ceremonies in the Jamatkhana. The people inside threatened to strike the funeral party with bamboo sticks if they broke open the doors. The Mookhee and Kamaria act under the direction of the settias. The settias were not in the Jamatkhana that night.

Cross-examined.—The settias have not been put out of the caste. The dustoories paid to the Mookhee are voluntary fees. What the majority does is not right, but what the settias do is right. Settias are the heads of the caste.

Khetta Khemjee, a Khoja of the Aga Khan party, remembered the night of 6th October last. He was at the Jamatkhana. With the exception of the Mookhee, all the defendants were there, besides a great number of people. The caste were invited to assemble at the Jamatkhana for the purpose of preventing the funeral party from performing the usual ceremony. When witness went to the Jamatkhana, he found all the doors closed except the wicket which was open. Witness entered by the wicket. The doors were shut to prevent the funeral party coming in.

Cross-examined.—Witness was not examined before the Magistrate.

Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, a Khoja merchant, and a Justice of the Peace, said he is a settia or head of the Khoja caste. He remembered the decision pronounced by Sir E. Perry. That decision has been acted upon by the caste and the Jamatkhana has been treated as the common property of the caste. It was used by all the caste until the 6th October when the Aga Khan party prevented a portion of the caste from using it. No portion of the caste has a right to exclude the rest from performing funeral ceremonies in the Jamatkhana. These ceremonies are indispensable and should be performed in the Jamatkhana. A separate Jamatkhana had been opend some years ago because the defendant Dossa Laduck and others of the Aga Khan party threatened to kill those who attempted to enter the old Jamatkhana; and during the quarrel four murders took place at Mahim. The prevention of the funeral party from entering the Jamatkhana was totally unwarranted by the caste, customs, and usages.

Cross-examined.—Witness had given evidence in the "Khoja tomb case." No one but the settias have the power of excommunicating their Khoja brethren from the caste. There are six or eight settias in the caste, and they decide caste disputes, such as matrimonial cases. The Jamat cannot turn out people from the caste; the settias alone have the power of doing that. The Mookhee and Kamaria on receiving complaints have the power of calling the caste meeting, after consulting one or two of the settias. He has not been expelled from caste by the defendants, but they have decided from the caste; they have passed a slavery bond to Aga Khan and become Sheeites. Witness does not honor Aga Khan.

Re-examined.—Aga Khan is opposed to reformation and establishment of schools. Witness has appointed a new Mookhee and a new Kamaria by calling a public meeting of the Jamat; they were duly elected at the meeting.

To the Court.—Until the slavery bond passed to Aga Khan, all the Khojas were Soonees. A Khoja must follow the Soonee faith, because the *Peer* or Saint who converted the Hindoos into Khoja Mahomedans originally professed the Soonee faith. Witness considered it a very hard case that the Soonees should be turned out of the Jamatkhana to which they had so largely subscribed, and in his opinion the Sheeahs who have seceded from the caste have no right to hold the Jamatkhana against the Soonees.

It being now 6 P.M., the further investigation of the case was adjourned until next day, (Wednesday), at ten A.M. The Jury were allowed to retire to their homes with the usual warning from the Judge not to hold communication with any one on the subject of the trial. The defendants were also allowed to go their homes, on Mr. Bayley undertaking that they would appear next morning when the trial is resumed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 1st April 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT, AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

PERJURY.—Noorkhan Mojunkhan, a Mahomedan, late Revenue Havildar, inhabitant of the town of Chicklee, Zillah Surat, was arraigned before Mr. Warden, Session Judge of Surat, on the following charge, namely, that he on or about the 28th October 1862, within the limits of the town of Surat, intentionally gave false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The evidence of witness No. 2, Jaishunker, proves that the deposition containing the alleged false statement was given by prisoner on solemn affirmation before the Session Court in the case of Adamjee Moosa who was on his trial for misconduct as Police officer. From the deposition, No. 3, it will be seen, that prisoner before the Session Court denied statement which had been made by him before the Police Amildar. From the evidence of witness No. 4, Ramshunker, and the Police Amildas No. 7, it is proved that the statement in question was given by him on solemn affirmation before the Police Amildar. Prisoner's Vukeel urges that the Police Amildar was not empowered to examine prisoner on solemn affirmation, but the Court considers that the Police Amildar had full power to do so. The deposition given by prisoner before the Assistant Magistrate and which has been recorded at the request of prisoner's Vukeel goes for nothing. It does not affect the question at issue. The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that prisoner Noorkhan Mojunkhan has committed the offence specified in the charge, namely that he intentionally gave false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court therefore directs that the said prisoner suffer six months rigorous imprisonment, and on the expiration thereof, pay a fine of rupees one hundred, or suffer rigorous imprisonment for a further period of six months.

Against the above conviction and sentence, a petition was presented on behalf of the prisoner to the Judges of the High Court, who passed the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The conviction and sentence are reversed.

BENGAL.

LETTERS received from Julpigoree inform us that a fight has taken place between the faction of the Soobath of Mynagoree and that of the former potentate; with some loss of men on both sides. We also hear from Rungpore that apprehensions are entertained of another row with the Booteahs, and that the necessary arrangements are being made for protecting life and property.—*Englishman, March* 30.

THE government appear to be now confident of the pacification of the north-eastern districts, for we now hear that the guards at Jullong and Locahas have been withdrawn; at the same time instruction have been issued to Captain Morton to realise all arrears of revenue due by the rebels. A letter just to hand from Jynteah says that "the rebellion is over, Major Thelwal, commanding the Punjabees, followed the rebels into the Meekeer country, and they are coming in by thousands and say they have had enough—rather more than they bargained for. He captured over a thousand head of splendid cattle,—rather a nice farmyard."—*Id.*

WE mentioned the other day that Lieutenant R. S. Robertson, of the late 6th European Regiment, Adjutant of the 21st Punjab N. I., had been wounded in the dashing affair against the rebel Jynteah stockades at Sursiung. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has as a proof of his appreciation of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Robertson on that and other occasions, appointed that officer to be second in command of the 31st Regiment Punjab N. I., thus showing an immediate recognition of good services in the field.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN G. J. NEBLETT, of the Bengal Marine, now at sea, commanding H. M.'s steamer *Sydney*, has been appointed by the Madras government Superintendent of Marine at Madras, in succession to Captain Franklin, gone to England. This vacates the appointment of Master Attendant at the port of Mutlab, to which Captain Neblett was recently gazetted, and gives the Madras government the services of one of the most able and intelligent officers in the Indian marine. The steamer *Sydney* will, on her return to Calcutta, be sold by the government, along with all its other seagoing vessels.—*Id.*

IT affords as pleasure to see that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company has so far set aside the ordinary jog-trot Indian railway routine as to advertise holiday excursion trains. So long as the Railway Companies are willing to meet the requirements of the public there need be no fear about revenue. The Company proposes to run trains during the Easter holidays at reduced fares, giving the public the option of a four-day return ticket; and to such an improvement we have but little doubt the public will respond; but we trust the E. B. Railway will not indulge in the English extravagance of having a "pitch in" with the excursion trains.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT IN RESPECT OF ITS MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; to the Honorable Sir Barnes Peacock, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated Fort William, the 3rd February 1863, No. 1048.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Peacock's letter, dated the 20th November, relative to the control which the Government should exercise over the proceedings of the High Court in respect of its Ministerial Officers, and to forward, for the information of the Court, and for promulgation among its Ministerial Officers, the accompanying copy of a Resolution recorded by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, in accordance with the opinion expressed by you, and the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

2. His Excellency in Council does not see anything in the concluding portion of the letter under acknowledgment, which should prevent the introduction of such a Rule. With regard to the two cases mentioned therein, His Excellency in Council does not believe that there would have been any difficulty in disposing of them

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.*

(From the Times, Feb. 23.)

(Continued from the *Times* of February 9, and *Bombay Gazette* of March 26.)

At the end of our last notice we left Lord Raglan and Sir George Brown in council, and heard their decision and the grounds on which it was formed. An army of French, English, and Turks was about to descend upon the Crimea. Whence they came, how they were organized, and in what manner concentrated or constituted, the reader may surmise as he pleases. He certainly will not learn these facts from Mr. Kinglake, for his history does not deal with any details of the kind.

The omission of any information, at least with regard to our own army, and the mode in which it was collected, is a grave defect in a work of this kind. The movement of the Guards to Malta, the gradual formation of the various grand corps, the distribution of the fleet, our vast assemblage of transports,—these were surely worthy of notice. But Mr. Kinglake is so keen in the pursuit of his enemies, so sharp set against the Emperor and his Generals, that he leaps at once upon them, in the opening of his second volume, and passes the interesting matters we have mentioned without a word.

Mr. Kinglake's prejudices force on us a most disagreeable task. His injustice to our allies can only be exposed by impartial and candid criticism, which, applied to his censures, may be twisted into the imputation that we desire to make comparisons, unfavorable to ourselves, between the military capacity and characteristics of the French and English people. But this is Mr. Kinglake's fault. He will insist on making this a personal war—a war in which all the events depend on his own view of the personal characters of a few individuals. Of these some are simply infamous, the others are paragons of every virtue. The interest of the work is, indeed, enhanced exceedingly by that method, but its value as a history is seriously depreciated. What the world most by wants to know of the actors in history is what they did and said. We do not require the author's opinion of their secret motives and springs of action, except in cases where he has peculiar means of judging, and at the same time is strictly just in his judgments. Far less do we desire to read his conjectures, inferences, or ideal sketches of the vices and virtues of his heroes. The war became imminent, according to Mr. Kinglake, because the Emperor of France needed the English alliance, the Czar was an obstinate and mistaken man, and Lord Stratford was animated by a desire to humble his enemy Nicholas; it was forced on because Lord Palmerston had certain notions, Lord Aberdeen certain weaknesses, and other personages were actuated by divers passions or frailties. Now, we think that in every thing regarding France Mr. Kinglake's mind is so warped, his opinions and statements cannot be accepted with safety. Indeed, his work abounds in so many fancies, that it may be more properly described as a fiction founded on fact, or as a historical romance, than as a history. Lord Raglan's blushes are made to redden many times, occasionally on the most fanciful hypothesis. As, for example (in p. 119), Mr. Kinglake supposes that "if mortal eyes could have looked on Lord Raglan when he revolved the contents of the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, they would have seen him turn crimson, in poising the question whether he ought to resist the pressure of the Queen's Government because of mere danger." But the danger surely was not his alone. What Lord Raglan had to think of was the safety or danger of his whole expedition. Again, when tidings of outrages committed by the Zouaves after the landing reached him on the beach, Lord Raglan "turned scarlet with shame and anger. The yoke of the alliance had wrung him." Once more, when a French Aide-de-Camp came up to the magic knoll on foot with his kepi in his hand, we have a whole page describing the scene (p. 388-9), in which Lord Raglan's pain at seeing a French officer bareheaded is dilated on, and it is surmised that the *generous flush* which used to come to his *face on such occasions* was masked by the sunshine of the last two days, which had turned it crimson," so that could not turn scarlet again. How that young French got up or down there, or how he got back out of the midst of the Russian position (p. 389), where "the English head-quarters are so strangely placed"—by Mr. Kinglake—we must leave him to explain. This taste for individualizing history though it is very gratifying to the palate of the frivolous, is not very wholesome. We delight to get Frenchmen, young or old, into difficulties, and to leave them there. Nor would it be quite an unfair inference from passages in the book to say he would be pleased if the reader came to a similar conclusion with respect to Lord Raglan. He says it will never be known whether his lordship believed all the falsehoods and libels, or at least the improved scandal of the angry Faubourg concerning his colleague in a way which implies that he very probably did. If so, that will explain to some extent the mode in which Lord Raglan acted, or rather is said to have acted.

But let us return to Varna, and to the course of events as they are narrated in the work before us, after Lord Raglan had consulted Sir George Brown. The British Government were eager to invade the Crimea, if the British General thought he had adequate means at his disposal. The French Government, less forward and anxious to undertake that particular expedition, were, nevertheless, ready to give us their fullest support and co-operation in the field, and orders were sent from London and Paris to direct the officers in command of the Allies to concert measures for an invasion, if they thought it could be undertaken with prudence.

To consider these instructions a conference, attended by Lord Raglan, M. St. Arnaud, Admirals Hamelin, Bruat, Dundas, and Lyons, took place on July 18, at the French head-quarters. The composition of the council pointed to a naval expedition. It sat four hours. In all that time nothing was spoken of but the time and the means for undertaking the expedition, as Lord Raglan made all the members believe they were only met to consider these points alone, and so he evaded the danger of discussing the expediency. The members of the council, with the exception perhaps of Lyons and Bruat, disapproved the project. So did Lord Raglan himself. How, then, were they got to sanction it, as Lord Raglan had full discretion to reject it? Mr. Kinglake will tell us. "As almost always happened in conferences where Lord Raglan had the ascendant, *the grand question was passed over.*" Now, it would be very satisfactory if Mr. Kinglake would favour us with the authorities on which he makes such statements. It would be desirable to know, for example, what ground he has for assuming that Lord Raglan exercised such a complete ascendancy on this occasion or on others of which he speaks. Did Lord Raglan say so in his letters? Did St. Arnaud confess it? Did any officer there, living or dead, French or English, assert its existence? What is certain, as stated by Mr. Kinglake himself, is, that the French were already so far prepared for landing a force on the enemy's coast, that they only required ten days from July 18th to complete the flat boats for landing their guns on the beach, for "they had already begun to make the boats required for the purpose." And Mr. Kinglake is fanatic enough to sneer at the French for the precaution, and says (p. 124),—"It seems hardly any stress of circumstances will induce a French General to bring his infantry into action upon open ground without providing for it the support of artillery." What general will do so? Why, Mr. Kinglake, not say at once that the French don't like going into action without ball cartridge? Why ridicule M. St. Arnaud because he foresaw the necessity of landing his force somewhere on the enemy's shores, and provided for it as well, that in ten days from the first council which decided the Crimean expedition the boats would be all ready? Why not spare a word for the fact that though Lord Raglan had been warned by the Duke of Newcastle in a despatch written on the 10th of April of the probable necessity of landing in the Crimea and attacking Sebastopol, his Lordship had made no preparation at all, though the means were within call? Did he despise the support of artillery? This is, however, a fair specimen of the way in which Mr. Kinglake's warfare against the French is conducted. That they were not as eager as our Government to go to the Crimea, is true, but they were preparing for such an expedition long before we ever thought of moving a field gun. Mr. Kinglake girds at them because they were dastardly enough to carry artillery along with them. Surely there is no genuine, generous English nature in this! Why, as he is obliged to record, did Lord Raglan afterwards, "struck with the value of the French plan for landing artillery on flatlighters" (p. 139), send Sir Edmund Lyons and Sir George Brown to Constantinople "to do all they could towards supplying the British army with means which would answer the same purpose?" And, again, it must be remarkable—for Mr. Kinglake *will* raise these issues—that so far back as the end of April Lord Raglan had been warned of the probable expedition. But then he had a dislike to plans, and did not long to ruffle his mind with projects, and so at the eleventh hour there came the scuffle down to the Bosphorus for boats,—the decision at which Lord Raglan and Sir George Brown had so quaintly arrived —quaintly as far the reasons stated for it are concerned—being adopted, as we have seen, in the council held at the French head-quarters, which, by the way, was the usual, and indeed the invariable, scene of conference. Lord Raglan, in a despatch the day after, informed the Government that the "naval and military authorities" had decided to make a descent on the Crimea. The intelligence was very welcome in England. Her Majesty, writing to the Duke of Newcastle on the receipt of Lord Ragian's despatch, said "the very important news which he conveyed to her in it of *the decision of the Generals and Admirals* to attack Sebastopol have filled the Queen with mixed feelings of satisfaction and anxiety." Her Majesty was as little aware as the Duke that all discretion had been removed from Lord Ragian by the despatch of June 28. Had he dissented St. Arnaud would have acquiesced, but as he decided to undertake the invasion his French colleague gave him his support. So says our author. There can be no doubt St. Arnaud was struck by the boldness and rashness of the expedition, but he was also impatient for action beyond all things. He said and wrote that "to land in the Crimea and beseige Sebastopol was in itself a whole campaign. It is not a *coup de main*; it requires enormous resources and a certainty of success." It would have been very interesting to read Lord Raglan's views expressed at length in his own words on these and many other points. The council appointed a mixed commission of French and English officers to reconnoitre the coast above and below Sebastopol and fix upon a place suitable for landing. They returned on July 28, and reported that the mouth of the Katscha was the best spot for the purpose. During their absence a rumour reached the allied camps that the Russians were returning towards the Danube. A council of four French and two English officers was summoned, and met, as before, at the French head-quarters. Our allies pointed out that the security of Turkey was the main object of the war; that the desertion of Austria from our side had freed the Russians from apprehension of attack on their flank, and that if the allies left Bulgaria it was probable Omar Pasha would be overwhelmed. But they did not propose, as Mr. Kinglake insinuates, to abandon the enterprise altogether. The best proof that they were not anxious to relinquish the enterprise is found in the fact that they unanimously adopted what is alleged as Lord Raglan's proposal to make preparations for invading the Crimea with all speed. Lord Raglan now set about to imitate the French, and gave orders for boats to be constructed similar to those already mentioned (page 130.) While preparations for the invasion were going on at Varna and at Constantinople, the French, who held the right of the allied line, made their disastrous excursion into the Dobrudscha to make sure that the Russians were really retreating. The cholera broke out in their columns, spread over Bulgaria, smote both armies heavily, and soon extended its ravages to the fleets. In the Dobrudscha the French lost upwards of 7,000 men—their best soldiers—more than they lost at Alma, Inkerman, and Traktir together. The French and English ships suffered fearfully; the troops which escaped the pestilence were sickly. But the scope of Lord Raglan's mind meantime enclosed Sebastopol. He firmly adhered to his determination, and carried the apathetic Frenchman along with him (so says Mr. Kinglake). M. St. Arnaud, however, quite ignorant of the ascendancy which Lord Raglan had over him, supposed that it was he who was directing operations. In the diffuse correspondence which, in spite of bodily pain and great infirmity, he carried on with the home authorities and with his family, he discusses, indeed, all sorts of military questions, proposes various expeditions, suggests different points of attack, landings at Anapa, descents upon Circassia, the occupation of Soujak Kale, and the like; but he keeps the expedition to the Crimea always before him, though he cannot shut his eyes to the risks of the undertaking. At last the languid pulses of the troops were quickened by the announcement that they were to invade the Crimea. Their scattered divisions clustered round Varna. Never in the history of the world was so great an enterprise decided upon under similar circumstances and undertaken with such means, for Lord Raglan, who is described as the motive power, did not think it prudent, and determined to venture on it through some feeling akin to pique and an obstinate obedience to a *dictum*; and the French were all against it on military grounds. The embarkation really began in the last week of August. As might have been expected, the French possessed less steam transport and resources than we did; so that they were obliged to load their men-of-war with infantry. Instead of six horses for each gun they were obliged to be content with four. They embarked but 100 mounted men; their stock of ammunition was not very abundant; they had not steam power to tow all their transports, many of which were small brigs, schooners, and coasters. On the other hand, the English embarked about 1,000 cavalry and the full complement of horses to their guns. On the 2nd of September, the day fixed for the probable sailing of the expedition, St. Arnaud went on board the Ville de Paris at Baltjik. On the 5th of September the Marshal, impatient of detention, suffering from illness, and acting, Mr. Kinglake says, on a suggestion of Admiral Dundas, that his sailing vessels would be better off at sea than waiting at anchor for the rest of the expedition, stood out of the roads and steered from shore with 15 ships of the line, 12 war steamers, 8 Turkish liners, and 5 store steamers, crowded with troops. He sent a letter to Lord Raglan to inform him of his departure, and cruised about till the 7th. On that day the English fleet, the transports, and the remainder of the expedition steamed out of Baltjik Bay, and on the 8th came up with the French and Turkish liners and war steamers. Mr. Kinglake, in a querulous spirit, tries hard to make a grievance out of M. St. Arnaud's departure, and says he must have been aware "that by his absence separation from the British fleet and army he had offended against the English General." Is not this straining hard for a *casus belli*? Mr. Kinglake first tells us the British Admiral advised M. St. Arnaud, who was established on board the Ville de Paris, waiting for the transports, to put his sailing ships to sea. Then he snarls at the French Marshal for following the English admiral's advice. He states rejoicingly that Lord Raglan did not send after him; he ignores the fact that St. Arnaud wrote to his colleague; nay, more he absolutely misstates what occurred. At page 147 he writes, "But he (M. St. Arnaud) had put to sea, and had since heard no tidings from shore." Now, the fact is St. Arnaud heard twice from shore after he had put to sea. The last letter, which was from Admiral Dundas late on the night of the 5th, informed him that the English fleet would sail, he hoped, next morning. On the 6th St. Arnaud sent the Caton to Baltjik to quicken Lord Raglan's movements, and the French fleet tacked to wait for the British expedition. In the passages in which Mr. Kinglake translates part of Lord Raglan's "stern reproof" to his peccant collegue there is the very evidence that St. Arnaud had maintained his communications with the shore. The Marshal, writing on the morning of the 6th to Lord Raglan, as quoted by Mr. Kinglake, mentions the receipt of Admiral Dundas's letter, and informs Lord Raglan he is returning to meet the fleet and convoy, for fear of stress of weather preventing their junction. This is a small matter, but it is significant and indicative. The faculty for misstatement in such matters makes us distrust Mr. Kinglake's history and doubt his ability to use properly the documents intrusted to him, while his carping and ungenerous mood deprives his censure of just weight and renders his praise suspicious.

It is not in such a temper history should be written,—least of all the history of a war which excited so many enmities and caused so much recrimination and controversy. We might expect to find this kind of colour in a partisan pamphlet, or in an advocate's pleadings. And, after all, this great book may be nothing more. It will be worth while to wait and see if it be not, in spite of its bulk, a series of party pamphlets, written to restore men and measures and systems condemned by public opinion and experience, or covered by charitable oblivion. Mr. Kinglake so far out-Bazancourts Bazancourt. But we do not accept his work as our national reply to the historian of France in the Crimea. To do so would be to fasten on ourselves, in a very aggravated form, the imputations which have been made against that narrative. The severest judgment—and we apprehend it is deserved—which could be passed on Mr. Kinglake is to pronounce him our Bazancourt, and to declare that he is to us what that official historiographer was to the French.

Once determined upon, it became of vital consequence that the effort should be made at once. St. Arnaud shows what he thought of an attack on Sebastopol. It is a pity Mr. Kinglake does not give us the text of Lord Raglan's private impressions on the same subject. But we have little indeed of his views except through the medium of words not his own. It is scarcely profitable now to inquire what the result would have been if the expedition had started a fortnight earlier, and had not lost so much time at sea. But this is quite certain—that the Vladimir, Susdal, Uglitz, and Kazan Regiments, carrying with them 36 field guns, only arrived in the Crimea on the last days of August; and that the Regiment of Moscow only reached the banks of the Alma a few hours before the battle; so that the enemy gained 20 battalions, or nearly one-half their whole force, by the delay.

When the two fleets had effected their junction, one of the many remarkable circumstances connected with the enterprise occurred. It will be recollected that the English and French officers who reconnoitred the coast selected the mouth of the Katcha for the landing of the allied armies, and that the expedition left Baltjik to proceed to that point. Lord Raglan started from Varna with the mouth of the Katcha as the landing place fixed and determined on as the only locality available for the purpose. While the fleet was at sea it was ascertained, apparently by the French, that the Russians had a considerable force at this very place. It would be unadvisable to attempt a landing under fire, particularly in such a narrow bay and so close to Sebastopol. At the moment Marshal St. Arnaud was so ill as to be unable to speak, but it was necessary to hold a council of war to determine some new point for the descent, and a conference was summoned for the purpose. The sea was rough; Lord Raglan, who would have found it difficult to get up the side of the three-decker in which the French General was sailing, sent Colonel Steele on board with Admiral Dundas to hear what our allies had to propose. M. St. Arnaud, prostrate from pain, could merely point to an unsigned paper on the table. The principal officers of the French artillery and engineers, Martimprey, the Chief of the Staff, and General Canrobert, had drawn up, with the concurrence of Sir Hugh Rose, this document, in which it was argued that not only was the Katcha objectionable, but that a landing north of Sebastopol would be surely followed by disastrous results, and urging that Kaffa, on the southern coast, should be selected. Mr. Kinglake asserts that the selection of Kaffa would have implied an abandonment of all attempts against Sebastopol for the year. It may be useless to contest the assertion, but we are bound at least to observe that it is not true Kaffa is divided from Sebastopol by many long marches over mountain roads. There is a very excellent main road from Kaffa to Simferopol, by Kara Sou. Nor is it correct, as stated by Colonel Adye, that there is a want of water along the route. On the contrary, it is well supplied at easy distances by numerous streams. However, it is perfectly clear that M. St. Arnaud did not press the plan proposed by the chief officers of his Staff—not only that, but he desired Colonel Trochu to say that he concurred in whatever decision Lord Raglan arrived at. Surely in that he left scant ground for any Englishman to find fault with a Marshal of France?

Now, Mr. Kinglake is disingenuous enough to call this paper a remonstrance, and to charge the French officers with a conspiracy to abandon the enterprise in this "ebullition" of prudence, because, finding that the Katcha, which had been selected for a landing, was not suitable, and there being only one other place then known to the Allies, they recommended Kaffa. It will be observed that it became necessary in Lord Raglan's mind to abandon the Katcha; the objections to it were pointed out by the French, who afterwards, however, still preferred that place to Old Fort on military grounds not at all destitute of force. There were present at the conference on board the Ville de Paris, where this new point was raised, M. St. Arnaud, who left the decision of the question of a landing place to Lord Raglan; Admiral Hamelin; Colonel Trochu, who did not approve the objections urged by his colleagues; Admiral Bruat, who also repudiated any participation in their views; and Admiral Willaumez, on the French side. Sir Hugh Rose, as Commissioner to the French army, also attended. These officers, except M. St. Arnaud, then went with English Admiral and Military Secretary on board the Caradoc, where the conference was renewed in the presence of Lord Raglan and Admiral Lyons. Lord Raglan could not argue that the objections to the Katcha were ill-founded. He felt them fully. He at once abandoned the project of landing there, and his objections were so strong that he would not waive them, as we shall see, when the French argued that Katcha was at all events better than a point on an open beach some 30 miles distant from Sebastopol. In order to find a new landing place it was necessary to make another reconnoissance of the coast, and Mr. Kinglake praises Lord Raglan for the very natural determination, when he had assumed the task of deciding where a landing was to be effected, "to reconnoitre the coast with his own eyes." And, having examined the coast, his Lordship fixed on a spot on the beach between Eupatoria and the Alma. It is not easy to speculate on such matters; but one thing is evident—if the Allies had beaten the Russians on the Katcha, the fleet and forts of Sebastopol must have been ours the same evening. Let Lord Raglan, however, have all the credit due to this insisting on Old Fort in opposition to the view of the French. We gained a bloodless landing. We lost two days, however, at least before we met the enemy. St. Arnaud yielded the Katcha with reluctance. It certainly could not be from any want of confidence in his troops, or from any fear of the enemy, that he preferred the latter point of disembarkation. Mr. Kinglake labours hard to make capital against the alliance by showing how a buoy was misplaced "during the darkness" by the French, which obliged the English to shift their ground to the left. He gives us a sketch map to show what mischief was wrought by it. And what turns out to be the result of an inspection of his map? That if the French designed to bring the enterprise to a stop by means of this misplaced buoy—for Mr. Kinglake stoops to insinuate they did—they did us an essential service, because they gave us a much broader strip of beach to land on, with one flank protected all the way by a salt lake, the other by the sea; whereas, had we landed on the place originally marked out, the English army would have been crowded up closely with the French on a point much more confined, and not so safe. Besides, this insidious device had this curious consequence if successful,—it left the French separated from the English in case the enemy came down on them, or it threw them into confusion in the act of landing, if the English did not move away to another place. The French, being on the right, must have been exposed to the enemy's attack, first, if not alone. And Mr. Kinglake says that all this was "a great danger to the alliance!" Who could have done it? Was it St. Arnaud, or Canrobert? Admiral Dundas did not like the expedition; Trochu and Bruat did, so they are cleared. But in fact the whole story is a sick man's dream. If Captain Mends, however, who had charge of the whole disembarkation, will say it is true, and that the buoy was misplaced by the French, then we will believe every word hereafter in this book which it may please Mr. Kinglake to write of our allies.

We shall not dwell on the incidents connected with the landing. It was only in the nature of things that the French, nearer shore, without cavalry and with fewer horses for artillery than the English, should have been the first to complete their disembarkation, particularly as masses of infantry were transferred at once from the men-of-war to the shore. But it would never do for Mr. Kinglake to admit that. So he adroitly makes it appear by a happy phrase that the French were as long as ourselves in landing. "Knowing (he would take a good deal of time on account of our cavalry, they were," he says, "without a motive for hurrying, and during the whole of the five days which the English took for their disembarkation *a like work* was seen going on at the French landing-place." And it is very probable if they had not marched off, as St. Arnaud says he threatened to do, if we were not ready on the 19th, and that we had remained for the Longue, boats would have been seen landing articles on the beach, but no men or material for all that time. It was only on the 18th that the last of the English horses and guns was landed; but meantime there had been some bad weather. Sickness followed the troops. The cholera visited our tentless camps by the salt lake. From the landing-place we sent back on board the hospital ships within a few hundreds of as many men as we had in killed and wounded at the Alma, and hundreds who never recovered the effects of these early hardships fell on the route never to rise again, or followed their comrades to Scutari and the grave. These things are lightly touched upon.

As we are standing on the beach to behold the Allies landing at Old Fort, we are surprised, however, to see Mr. Kinglake laying down his brush and picking out "Airey" as he prepares, then, to deliver a lecture on him. Mr. Kinglake thinks the life of a backwoodsman in a log hut is a far better preparation for the duties of a Quartermaster-General than expertness in the prim traditions of any military department. He hails the French and English army that he may tell us how General Airey was lucky enough to have a large property given to him in Canada (where he was born), and a generous recluse Colonel Talbot," and went there with "his young wife." All day he worked energetically in coarse clothing. When his workmen came to see him in the evening "they always found him transformed." In fact, he made a "vigorous change in his dress" and in his manner, and thus quite subdued them, so that they never forgot he was their master. He is represented as a man with great sway, prone to take a great deal on himself, and sometimes unscrupulous in his zeal for the public service. "Officers hesitating in the pain of suspense used to long to hear the tramp of his coming" (sometimes in vain)—"used to long to catch sight of his eager, swooping crest —it was always strained forward and intent—his eager, salient, sharp-edged features, his firm, steady eye, for they knew he was the man who would release them from their doubts" (p. 177-8). Whether General Airey will like the description or not, much depend on his conscience and his modesty. We will not say a word in derogation of the General's personal attributes or mental qualities. He is a keen, shrewd, energetic man, but as a Quartermaster-General he was not successful—at all events, not lucky. In some future volume Mr. Kinglake will, no doubt, explain the reasons why Fortune did not smile on one so powerful in council and swift in action. But our historian is so ignorant of the duties of a Quartermaster-General, or so anxious to praise a friend, that he devotes two pages to the account of "Airey" seizing on transports and supplies, as if such exertions were unusual or extraordinary. He passes over the raid of the French Spahis, their capture of a post of Russians and of provisions, and does much injustice to the Commissariat in his haste to prove General Airey's zeal. But any one who knows how Mr. Filder commenced the moment he landed with requisitions for conveyances, and how he worked for arabas and all sorts of quadrupeds, must feel that he ought not to be swallowed up even by the Quartermaster-General. Why were the men landed without tents at first, then employed in carrying them from the beach to their camp, then worn out in carrying them back again? Is it in order to praise General Airey that the sufferings of the men from want of water, and the efforts of the navy to supply them, are ignored? "Airey caused wells to be dug." Did Mr. Kinglake taste the water, or did any one else drink it and escape suffering? There are more serious matters connected with the memories of Old Fort. The fact may as well be admitted, that we had no officer who could estimate the time required for executing any given movement, and it is no discredit to us. The want, however, led to unpleasantness. It gave some ground to the French for saying that we delayed them at Baltjik. It forced St. Arnaud to incur another "stern reproof" from Lord Raglan at Old Fort, because he was impatient at being detained after the 17th of September, on which day he had determined to march. With exceeding caution and reserve, but with honesty for which he deserves credit, notwithstanding the cloak of words cast over his purpose, Mr. Kinglake declares Lord Raglan was not fit for the work he had undertaken. The leader of the moveable column must be swift and even venturesome, for rashness with him may be rigid prudence (p. 197). But Lord Raglan was mature in years, schooled by his long subordination to Wellington (p. 198), and the Government must have known he was not suited for anything but regular operations, to be engaged in with due prudence (p. 198). And, in truth, when Lord Raglan was selected it was never supposed there would be war, or, at any rate, a rash, venturesome expedition, and, least of all, that he would lead it. His high character, his tact, his cautious courtesy, were intended for diplomatic intercourse rather than hazardous operations in the field. Having expatiated on the wildness of sending a moveable column against Sebastopol, Mr. Kinglake should have shown that Lord Raglan, in forcing it on against the "*timides avis*" of the French, exerted himself to prevent delay, which must necessarily compromise the chances of success. But we delayed, and were obliged to do so at Baltjik and at Old Fort, and it was not till five days after the fleets cast anchor off the beach that the Allies turned their faces towards Sebastopol and the enemy. We leave the armies on their way to a famous field. In the description of the march on that memorable 19th of September all the light and beautiful imagery of Mr. Kinglake's pencil is thrown over the advancing host, and but that every one is reading, has read, or will read the book, we would extract the passage, notwithstanding the length of this notice.

(To be continued.)

* *The Invasion of the Crimea: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan.* By Alexander William Kinglake. Vol. II. W. Blackwood and Sons.

THE captain's good-service pension which fell to the gift of the Duke of Somerset on the occasion of Rear-Admiral Adams' promotion, has been conferred by His Grace on Captain R. S. Hewlett, C.B., of H.M.S. Excellent. Whatever may have been said of some of the appointments which have of late emanated from the private office, not a dissentient voice can in this instance be raised against the act of the First Lord. Captain Hewlett has discharged the very difficult duties entrusted to his care with great zeal and tact; he has complied with all the requirements expected from him by the public, and at the same time he has never failed to give satisfaction to the numerous private individuals with whom, during his now lengthened period of service at Portsmouth, he has been brought in contact.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

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Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, PIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain —TURNER, Secretary.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereboru's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 200 each.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Ball Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for. *Officers* going to the CAPE and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos,* &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, anp Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well a the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency has much pleasure in remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Karrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds,* amongst which they mention the following:—

	Rs.	as.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch ..... per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½ „ ..... „	10	0
Assorted Handles for above..... per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets.....		
Garden Shears ..... each	5	0
Do. Rakes ..... As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c. each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws ..... „	3	12
Do. Hoes ..... „	0	12
Do. Trowels..... Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch ..... each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 „ ..... „	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „ ..... „	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „ ..... „	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1 ..... per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... „	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... „	23	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1 ..... „	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2 ..... „	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3 ..... „	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.		
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil..... each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts..... „	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned ..... each	19	0
Do. do. do. ..... „	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental..... „	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes		
Copying Ink, Waterlow's ..... per quart	2	
Do. Presses, Foolscap size ..... each	60	0
Do. do. Letter ..... „	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights..... „	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils ..... „	1	0
Do. do. do. Leads ..... per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils ..... per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet ..... each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches..... „	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges ..... per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments ..... per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes ..... each As. 6 to	3	0
Bass Brooms ..... „	3	0
Whitewash Brushes ..... Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes ..... each	2	8
Carriage Mops ..... „	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes ..... As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2 ..... As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks ..... Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do..... Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces ..... „	20	0
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket ..... each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior ..... „	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do. ..... „	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered ..... „	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed ..... „	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin ..... „	12	8
Hanging do. do. do. do. ..... „	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron